

Whitbourne, Avalon Peninsula, 8 Aug. 1911, *Fernald & Wiegand*, no. 6319; Rushy Pond, Exploits River, Aug. 1911, *Fernald, Wiegand & Darlington*, no. 6320; Buchan Junction, 19 July, 1930, *K. P. Jansson*; Table Mt., Port-à-Port Bay, 10 August, 1910, *Fernald & Wiegand*, no. 5121. QUEBEC: River St. Augustin, Saguenay Co., 6 Aug. 1915, *St. John*, no. 90,764; Natashquan, north shore, Gulf of St. Lawrence, 1 Aug. 1928, *Victorin & Rolland-Germain*, no. 28,700; Ste. Anne des Monts, Gaspé Co., 3-17 Aug. 1905, *Collins & Fernald*; St. Raymond, Co. Portneuf, Aug. 1914, *Victorin*, no. 617. NOVA SCOTIA: Yarmouth, 24 July 1920, *Fernald, Bean & White*, no. 22,780. MAINE: Boundary Lake, Aroostook Co., 12 Aug. 1902, *Eggleston & Fernald*; Limington, York Co., 28 Aug. 1916, *Fernald & Long*, no. 14,735. NEW HAMPSHIRE: Berlin, 27 July, 1899, *Eggleston*, no. 1301; North Woodstock, Grafton Co., 3 Aug. 1915, *Fernald*, no. 11,910; Plymouth, Grafton Co., 30 July, 1915, *Fernald*, no. 11,912.

In Herb. N. E. B. C.: NEW HAMPSHIRE: Gorham, Coos Co., 27 Sept. 1916, *Pease*, no. 16,942; Thompson & Meserve Purchase, 12 Aug. 1910, *Pease*, no. 12,834; Bath, Grafton Co., 18 Aug. 1917, *Fernald*, no. 15,586; Ashley's Ferry, Claremont, Sullivan Co., 7 Sept. 1931, *L. Griscom & F. W. Hunnewell*, no. 15,046. VERMONT: Weathersfield, Windham Co., 4 Sept. 1931, *Eaton & Griscom*, no. 14,754; West River, Dummerston, Windham Co., 5 Sept. 1931, *Eaton & Griscom*, no. 14,758.

TWO NEW EVERGREEN HOLLIES FROM CENTRAL FLORIDA

JAMES B. MCFARLIN

WHILE I was engaged in field work for the University of Michigan during the past year, an apparently new and localized species of *Ilex* was discovered in the scrub about Lake Marion, Polk county, Florida. It grows mixed with *Ilex opaca* Ait. and *Ilex arenicola* Ashe but is readily distinguished from both by its extremely small leaves and compact manner of growth. Several colonies have been found scattered through the scrub. Only sterile material was at first collected, February 22, 1931. Flowers were obtained March 17, 1931 at the original station, and again on May 27, 1931 from another location.

Growing with *Ilex arenicola* Ashe on the inland sand dunes about Lake Jackson, near Sebring, Florida, I discovered on June 9, 1931 a small shrub which at first sight I took to be the same as the new *Ilex* from the Lake Marion region, but further examination showed

that it was not the same. In spite of diligent search only the one bush could be found. As the dunes supported an abundant growth of *Ilex arenicola* Ashe and but a single bush of this odd Ilex I propose to give it the name *Ilex arenicola* Ashe f. *sebringensis*. Although it is very clearly distinct, it may have originated by mutation as a single plant and cannot be described as other than a form until it is found to be more widely distributed. It will have a distinct horticultural value if it can be got into cultivation by propagation from the original plant.

A careful study of herbarium material and of the literature failed to bring to light names or descriptions of the foregoing hollies.

ILEX pygmaea, sp. nov. A compact shrub or small tree 2.5 to 3 m. high, with very closely appressed ascending branches. Bark of the trunk and branches gray, very young shoots brown, puberulent. Leaves coriaceous, persistent, numerous, dark-green and nearly glabrous above except for a slight puberulence along the sunken mid-rib, pale yellow-green and glabrous or essentially so beneath, flat or sometime slightly revolute, obovate to obovate-elliptic or sometime elliptic, 1.5 cm. (usually 2.5 cm.) to 3 cm. long and 0.6 cm. to 1.5 cm. wide; margin sinuate-spinose with ascending teeth; apex truncate or acute, mucronate; base acute or rounded, sometimes slightly cuneate; petiole 4 to 5 mm. long, pubescent. Flowers borne in few-flowered cymes on the new growth. Petals 4, fused at the base, white, broadly ovate, 3 mm. long and 2 mm. wide, cupped, imbricate in the bud; stamens 4, alternate with the petals, slightly shorter than the petals; filaments glabrous, dilated at the base, about 1.4 mm. long; anthers ovate, 1.4 mm. long and 1.2 mm. wide, ciliate, acute or short acuminate. Fruit not seen. A close relative of *Ilex arenicola* Ashe, from which it differs in the extremely small, usually flat leaves and its dense habit of growth. Since it is found growing together with *Ilex arenicola* Ashe in the scrub, its characteristics are undoubtedly genetical and not environmental. TYPE (in the Herb. Univ. Mich.), *J. B. McFarlin* 4508, Lake Marion, Polk County, Florida; in the deep scrub.

Frutex vel arbuscula parva 2.5–3 m. alta; ramis appressis ascendentibus; cortice trunci et ramorum majorum griseo; ramulis brunneis puberulis; foliis planis vel paululo revolutis, obovatis vel ellipticis coriaceis persistentibus numerosis atroviridibus superne glabriusculis sed costa media impressa sparse puberulis, inferne pallide luteo-viridibus glabris vel sparsissime puberulis, 1.5–3 cm. (plerumque 2.5 cm.) longis, 0.6–1.5 cm. latis, sinuato-spinosis, apice truncatis vel acutis, mucronatis, basi acutis vel rotundatis; dentibus ascendentibus; petiolis 4–5 mm. longis pubescentibus; floribus solitariis vel in cymis paucifloris in ramulis novellis; petalis 4, basi connatis, albis, late ovatis, 3 mm. longis, 2 mm. latis, canaliculatis, nondum

apertis imbricatis; staminibus 4, quam petalis alternantibus paulo brevioribus; filamentis glabris, basi dilatatis, circa 1.4 mm. longis; antheris ovatis, 1.4 mm. longis, 1.2 mm. latis, ciliatis, acutis vel breviter acuminatis. Fructus ignotus. Ilici arenicolae affinis a qua differt habitu humillimo et denso foliis multo minoribus plerumque subplanis. Specimen typicum (in Herb. Univ. Mich.) *J. B. McFarlin* 4508, prope Lake Marion, Polk County, Florida.

ILEX ARENICOLA Ashe, f. **sebringensis**, f. nov. A small compact shrub 0.5 to 1 m. high with very densely ascending branches. Bark of trunk and branches gray, that of the new growth a light brown, puberulent. Leaves coriaceous, numerous, persistent, deep green and glabrous above or minutely puberulent along the sunken mid-rib, yellow-green and glabrous or essentially so beneath, 1.5 cm. to 3 cm. long and 3 mm. to 11 mm. wide; blade usually strongly revolute with a sinuate-spinescent margin; apex generally acuminate but sometimes truncate or acute with a long spine-like termination; base cuneate or rarely acute; petiole pubescent about 4 mm. long. Flower and fruit not seen. Differs from the typical form in the smaller, narrow leaf with mucronate apex. Since it occurs in the same habitat with the type its characteristics are undoubtedly genetical and not environmental. TYPE (in the Herbarium University of Michigan) *J. B. McFarlin* 5714, Sebring, Highlands County, Florida; in scrub on inland sand dunes.

Frutex compactus parvus 0.5–1 m. altus; ramis densis ascendenti-bus; cortice trunci et ramorum griseo; ramulis brunneis puberulis; foliis coriaceis, persistentibus, numerosis, atroviridibus superne glabriusculis vel costa media impressa minute puberulis, inferne luteo-viridibus glabris vel glabriusculis 1.5 cm.–3 cm. longis, 3 mm.–11 mm. latis, plerumque valde revolutis, sinuato-spinosis, apice truncatis, acuminatis, vel acutis mucrone longo praeditis; basi cuneatis vel raro acutis; petiolis 4 mm. longis, pubescentibus. Flores et baccae ignotae. A forma typica differt foliis minoribus angustioribus apice acuminato mucronatis. Specimen typicum (in Herb. Univ. Mich.) *J. B. McFarlin* 5714, prope Sebring, Florida.

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NOTES FROM SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN.—The following color variations are thought worthy of record:

LIPARIS LILIFOLIA (L.) Richard, forma **viridiflora**, n. f., petalis labelloque pallide viridibus. Petals and lip light green.

We have been finding a few of this green-flowered *Liparis* (re-minding one somewhat of *L. Loeselii*) each year for several years in an area where there are several hundred normal plants. It might be observed here that the Manual's characterization, "flowers 5–15,"